

# BOSTON RECORDER.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1817.

VOL. II.

## DEPARTMENT.

### ARABIC LIST

#### STATIONS & MISSIONARIES

Continued from page 115.]

### HIGH KRAAL.

about 300 miles from

### HOPE.

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Corentyn, in Guiana, South

Natives :  
*Sephul-rama, Manika-sha, Nurotoma.*  
This mission has four branches, each about thirty miles apart.

KARASS.  
In Russian Tartary.

EDINBURGH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1802.

Alexander Paterson, James Galloway.

With a view to introduce the Gospel among the Tartar Tribes, a mission was established at this place. One of the missionaries has translated the New Testament into the Tartar tongue, which has been printed, and is now in the course of circulation. Mr. Paterson made a tour in the Crimea, in the summer of 1815, in order to distribute the Tartar Testaments and Tracts. He found at Bakcheserai a Tartar translation of the Old Testament, which he has sent to Astrachan.

The sultan Katgerly Krimgerly, a native of the Krim, brought to the knowledge of Christianity under the late Mr. Brunton, with whom he lived a considerable time at Karass, is come over to England, for the purpose of qualifying himself to become an instrument of good to his own countrymen.

KINGSTON.

In Canada.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.

George Okill Stuart,

Missionary to the Mohawks.

John Green,

Schoolmaster to the Mohawks.

KISSEY TOWN.

A town of recaptured negroes, in the Colony of Sierra Leone—population about 400.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1816.

Charles Frederic Wenzel,

James Curtis, (native usher.)

The liberated negroes have themselves built a place for the worship of God. A school has been lately opened. Government contribute in part to the support of the missionary.

KLIP FOUNTAIN.

In South Africa, north of the Great River, in the Great Namaqua country, 550 miles from Cape Town—called also Bethany.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1815.

H. Schmelten.

LATAKOO, MAKON'S KRAAL,

and MALAPEETZE.

Stations in South Africa, about 1000 miles from Cape Town.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Missions to these places are about to be commenced, by Messrs. Evans, Hamilton, and Barker; with the native teachers, Cupido Kakalak and Kruisman Heikam.

LEICESTER MOUNTAIN.

In the colony of Sierra Leone, about three miles from Free Town—an elevated spot.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Leopold Butcher.

John Horton, } Schoolmasters.

Henry Doring, }

Mrs. Horton, } Schoolmistresses.

Mrs. Doring, }

John Rhodes, native usher.

A grant of 1100 acres of land has been made to the Society on Leicester Mountain. A Christian Institution is there in progress, where negro children of various tribes, re-captured from smuggling slave ships, are maintained, and receive religious and useful instruction. The Society wholly maintain at Leicester Mountain 200 of these children, besides 180 more out of the colony; and many others are placed under its care, at the charge of  $\text{sl.}$  per annum each to the Government.

LICHTENAU.

In Greenland.

UNITED BRETHREN.—1774.

John Conrad Kleinschmidt,

John Jacob Beck.

The communicants, by the last intelligence, were 455.

LICHTENFELS.

In Greenland.

UNITED BRETHREN.—1758.

John Gottfried Gorce, J. G. Fliegel,

Michael Eberle.

Communicants, 299.

MADAGASCAR.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

David Jones, Stephen Laidler.

Messrs. Jones and Laidler are intended for this station, and are expected to embark shortly for the Mauritius; from whence they will proceed to Madagascar.

MADRAS.

The second of the three British Presidencies in India—the seat of an Archdeaconry—on the east coast of the Peninsula—population 300,000. The Black Town, to the northward of the Fort, is the residence of the Armenian and Portuguese merchants, and of many Europeans unconnected with Government.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1805.

W. C. Loveless, Richard Knill.

Mr. Loveless for some years instructed the youths in the Male Asylum. He now teaches in the Missionary Native Free School, and preaches in a newly erected chapel in the Black Town.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1815.

John Christian Schnarre,

C. Theophilus Ewald Rhenius,

Benjamin Bailey,

Thomas Dawson,

Rayapen, native catechist.

Christian, native reader.

To a Corresponding Committee, formed at Madras, is entrusted the direction of the

Society's undertakings in the South of India. The sum of 1500*l.* is allowed per annum; and considerable additions are made thereto by friends on the spot.

Mr. Schnarre and Mr. Rhenius have been for some time settled in the Black Town; and have been diligently and successfully employed, in preaching, converting, the distribution of the Scriptures and Tracts, and in the superintendence of schools. These schools contained by the last returns, 37 Protestant children.

54 Roman Catholic.

44 heathens of various castes.

Total 135

Mr. Bailey and Mr. Dawson sailed from England in the beginning of May.

The Corresponding Committee enter with zeal into the objects of the Society. A seminary for training native missionaries is in contemplation. Commodious premises are occupied by the Society, capable of containing the various buildings requisite for its designs.

The Journals of the missionaries, [printed in the Recorder,] give ample evidence of their activity and prudent zeal.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—1816.

W. M. Harvard, (appointed.)

Mr. Harvard was appointed to proceed from Ceylon to Madras; but this measure met with some delay on the arrival of the last Methodist Missionaries at that island, it being found expedient to attend to the very pressing calls for labor, particularly in the Jaffnapatt District.

MALACCA.

The chief town in the Peninsula of Malacca.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1815.

Wm. Milne, C. H. Thompson,

Walter Hen. Medhurst.

Mr. Milne is engaged in translating and dispersing the Chinese Scriptures and Tracts, and publishes a Religious Magazine monthly. Mr. Thompson is learning the Malay language. Mr. Medhurst is on his voyage to India; and Mr. Slater is expected shortly to follow, in order to strengthen the mission at Malacca.

MALTA.

A British island in the Mediterranean sea—resorted to by inhabitants of different countries, for purposes of commerce.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev. William Jowett, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, is settled in Malta, as a Literary Representative of the Society. His objects are: the acquisition of information on the state of religion and of society, and the best means of its melioration; with the rendering of such assistance as may be in his power to the propagation of Christian knowledge, by the Press, by journeys, and by education. Another student is preparing at one of the universities, by the acquisition of the eastern tongues, to enter on this field of labor.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1811.

Isaac Lowndes.

The late Bezaleel Bloomfield labored here, and was preparing to visit the Greek Islands. Since his decease, the Directors have appointed Isaac Lowndes to succeed him at that station. Mr. Lowndes left England for Malta in September last.

MEERUT.

A town in the province of Delhi, in India, and about 32 miles s. e. from the city of Delhi—it is one of the principal military stations under the Presidency of Bengal.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1815.

Permunund, and his brother, two natives, are here engaged in the service of the Society. The chaplain on the station assists and directs them. [See Recorder, page 87, of the present volume.]

(To be continued.)

MISSION AT MADRAS.

Extract of the Journal of the Missionaries

Schnarre and Rhenius.

[Continued from page 115.]

July 29.—A respectable native Roman Catholic, attended by one of his friends, came, and wished to communicate to me what they had heard from others about our plan of admitting no distinction of caste in our school. This did not seem good to all of them; and, though the son of one of those gentlemen has attended the school already for some time, yet he also seems to be an advocate for caste. I opened my mind to them on the subject; and told them my reasons, on scriptural ground, proving that the castes of the natives is not at all compatible with true Christianity: because a man cannot be meek, humble, and loving, in the manner in which our Lord Jesus has set us an example, and as the Holy Spirit works within the heart, and, at the same time, keep up their notions of caste; in which the station, or rank, or esteem of any or every person is determined by birth alone, beyond the line of which he dare not go, and not by intrinsic worth and dignity of mind. The natives think it therefore degrading and polluting to have brotherly communion with any one of inferior rank, however respectable and elevated in qualifications he may be. Our visitors brought forward the usual evasion, that these castes are but like our European distinctions; and would fain have persuaded me, that the institution is not of so gross a nature, and that a communion with one of an inferior rank is not counted as a

religious pollution; although they know and admit, that any one so doing forfeits all the right of his superior caste. I told them, in conclusion, that, grounded on true Christianity, I could never regard him as a real Christian, who should love and defend the heathen castes: and I desired them, as they thought themselves to be Christians, and admitted my reasons to be true, to act accordingly; and that if persons came again to them, to speak on that topic, they would, together with me, endeavor to dissuade them from that custom; otherwise, we should drag forward, and they backward.

Another Roman Catholic had spoken with Catechist Rayapen, some days ago, on the same topic; observing, that he also would send his children to school were it not for our non-distinction of caste. I was glad to see that Catechist Rayapen endeavored to convince him of the evil of the custom, to which he himself had seemed too much inclined. We may observe, on this occasion, the pleasing hope which we have respecting Rayapen, that we shall one day see him a useful laborer in the Lord's service.

To our great joy, we received to-day, by Mr. Thompson, books from the Society, with a letter from the Rev. Mr. Pratt, dated March 10th, 1815. Its contents were full of encouragement to us. We were refreshed, and could not but praise the Lord for the good derived from it. So were the Missionary Registers encouraging, admonishing, and strengthening to us, in our course.

July 29.—A parent, of Dr. Rottler's congregation, whose little girl attends our school, sent her, by the schoolmaster, to get something for the maintenance of the child, having nothing to eat. From the nature of the circumstances of the parents, I was not inclined to give her money, but told the servant to give her dinner. After they had gone to the kitchen, they soon returned with the information that the child would not eat. I asked her why. She told me that the rice was the cook's, who is of the Pariah caste. I told her the folly of her notions; and saw, with grief, that Christian parents, in the midst of deep distress, instil such things early into their children's minds. I sent for the rice into my room, placed it before the child, took first of it, and admonished her to eat likewise, which she did at last. O may the Lord graciously open the minds of the blind!

At evening, walking in the garden, and visiting the plantations, the gardener, with some other heathen and children, gathered in a friendly manner around me, and heard a discourse on our Creator and Saviour; which I closed with a few admonitions, to care for their souls. They assented, as these people in general do; and I left them.

In a Tamil manuscript on heathen morals, I found the following passage: "Have no communication with (or do not approach) those of an inferior rank." What a contrast is there between this and the Apostle's admonition, Rom. xii. 16. *Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate!*

The Catechist reported to-day, that, when reading in his house a Tamil tract on Christianity, a respectable Mahomedan of his neighborhood joined him, and heard with great attention, desiring to have explained what he did not understand. They did not finish the whole, but he desired permission to come again, and hear all.

August 2.—Yesterday and to-day I held the third Monthly Examination of our School.

The progress of the children has been tolerable. The repetition of the Catechism, and of certain passages of Scripture which the children have learned by heart during the month, concludes the examination. I endeavor then to press the import of one of those passages upon their minds; reminding them of what has passed during the month with regard to their conduct, and of the blessings which the Lord God has shewn them; of the thanks which they owe to him; and of the manner how to improve, by applying unto their Saviour for pardon, and strength, and a new heart; all which I conclude with prayer; all children (except the heathen, to whom we leave their choice) falling with us upon their knees; when we thank the Lord God for the mercies of the past, and pray for his blessings for the future. Yes! may the Lord hear us, and may they become his! This is the grand end of their education.

Being Wednesday, our Old Testament Lecture was in the evening, when about thirty people and children attended, beside our house people.

August 3.—I inquired into the reason of the boy's not going to the marriage festival of his little brother, mentioned on the 25th of July; when I heard that they had not met with a favorable omen, though they all attempted twice to proceed. They have therefore postponed it.

I presented to-day some deserving heathen, and other boys of the school, with the New-Testament, and some other publications in Tamil and English, which they received with pleasure. The heathen children, likewise, take these books home, and read them to their parents and others. We may hope, that thereby, also, some good will come. (To be continued.)

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE FIRST REPORT.

Extract of a letter from Alexander Tourgueneff, Secretary of Russian Bib. Society.

(TRANSLATION)

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21, 1816.

SIR,—Permit me to express my sentiments of acknowledgment and satisfaction for your letter of 23d May, which you did me the honor to address to me, and in which you communicate such interesting particulars respecting the establishment of an American Bible Society. I make not the least doubt, Sir, but that your projects for the propagation of the word of God will be crowned with full success; and at the first session of the Committee I will gladly give an account of the happy result of your deliberations. They will undoubtedly participate, with me the joy excited by the intelligence of this event, and the hope of shortly seeing (thanks to your efforts) the divine light of religion penetrating the most distant regions of your hemisphere, and illuminating those who, by the impenetrable ways of Providence, have hitherto been deprived of it.

Sir, your most humble,

And most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER TOURGUENEFF,

Secretary of the Russian B. Society.

From the Secretaries of the Hamburg and Altona Bible Society, communicated thro' the hands of the Right Rev. William White, President of the Philadelphia Bible Society.

We have learned with great satisfaction from the publications which have reached us, that the loud voice of the friends of the Bible in America has demanded and produced a union of the interests of all the Provincial Societies, by the establishment of a National Bible Society.

We cannot better express our joy at this event, than by a request to be made acquainted, through the medium of your printed Reports, with the result of your endeavors to diffuse the pure word of God throughout the wide dominions of the States of North America.

However great the distance at which we live from each other, we feel ourselves associated with you in the blessed vocation of offering those revered documents, upon which the faith of all Christians rests, to such of the children of men as do not possess them; and of thereby leading them to a nearer and fruitful knowledge of our Holy Redeemer, Jesus Christ, who "of God is made, unto all that believe on him, wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption." To glorify the name of Christ be, therefore, the aim of our exertions; exertions which cannot fail to receive the approbation and blessing of God, even though but few evidences of it should be seen in this life.

We send you along with this epistle twelve copies of our Report for this year, to be distributed among your Provincial Societies; and by this act commence an intercourse and connexion with you, which we desire to render as extensive as we can. You will undoubtedly be able to make it as instructive to us, as it will be interesting, by the rich fund of experience which your activity will supply. How much will you discover favorable to the advancement of our design! and, on the other hand, how many difficulties will you encounter! A wise application of the former, and a careful consideration of the latter, cannot but yield valuable information to us who have scarcely yet begun to mature our plan of operation.

With joyful aspirations we look forward with you to that day when "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea;" when "there shall be one fold and one shepherd;" and when all differences among Christians shall end in the worship of God and his anointed, in spirit and in truth.

May the head of his Church, the Lord Jesus Christ, who knows all the true members of the same, of whatever name or people they may be, exceeding abundantly increase their number by smiling upon the labors of Bible Societies in all parts of the world; thereby marking them out and lifting them up for a sign of the times, to which the nations shall look & praise him!

Do not misconstrue it as presumption, that we address you in our own language. There are among you many who were formerly inhabitants in Germany, and still speak German; and these will be our interpreters. We shall, on our part, thankfully receive your answer in the English language, with which we are acquainted, as soon as it shall be agreeable to you to honor us with the same.

Please to accept the assurance of our inmost veneration.

JOHN DANIEL RUNGE,

J. H. MUTZENBECKER,

GILBERT VAN DER SMISSEN.

Secretaries to the Hamburg & Altona B. S.

Letter from the Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, President, to the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society.

BRETHREN AND FELLOW-LABORERS

IN THE GOSPEL,

Among the innumerable blessings of this life, wherewith it hath pleased a gracious God to favor me, the permitting my

union with you in those labors of love which is to be hoped will be made instrumental to the raising of a monument to his glory, which may last till the recording angel shall announce to an astonished universe that "It is finished," is one of the most dear to my heart.

The consoling hope was once cherished that the unspendable pleasure would, in one instance at least, have been afforded me, in the last decline of life, of meeting with you personally, to have testified my approbation of all your exertions in this glorious work. But a kind and merciful God, who knows all my deficiencies, has thought it best in his infinite wisdom to refuse this favor, in which dispensation of his all-wise Providence I do most sincerely acquiesce, firmly believing it will be most conducive to his own glory and the best interests of the Institution committed to our care.

Once thought I had much to communicate to you, but the extreme debility of both mind and body prevents my attempting it. Suffer me, however, as a last effort, however weak and feeble, to say a few words before I go hence.

It is not vanity in me to say that I have labored hard and suffered much in this great cause, occasioned in some measure by a very low state of health; yet such has been the apparent interposition of an overruling Providence, that my faith and hope have never failed, even in the darkest days; and although there have been great temptations to despair of final success, yet have I been so strengthened with the assurance that it was a work of God, and that he would show his power and glory in bringing it to maturity in his own time, and by his own means, that I had determined, in case of failure in the last attempt, to commence the great business at all events, with the aid of a few laymen who had testified their willingness to go all lengths with me. But no sooner had the work been brought to an issue, than the clouds began to disperse, and every one was obliged to say in his heart, "this is the work of God."

Thus, my beloved friends, hath God in his condescending grace appointed us to become his humble instruments in opening the eyes of the blind; in cheering the abodes of primeval darkness with the joyful sounds of redeeming love; in fulfilling the encouraging prophecy of the Angel flying through the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting Gospel in his hands, to preach to all nations, languages, tongues, and people on the earth.

This, indeed, is an event devoutly to be wished, and most gratefully to be acknowledged. That such comparative worms of the dust should become fellow-workers with Christ in making the wilderness to blossom as a rose, and the nations of the earth to become the nations of our Lord and his Christ, is an honor in which the highest angels would rejoice. Is there then the least reason for fearing the great result? Shall any one be discouraged at the arduous prospect before us? By no means. Look at the Disciples of our dearest Lord, and compare their relative situation when they beheld their blessed Master given up to the power of his enemies—condemned as a base malefactor—stretched on the cross, breathing out his precious life in a prayer in favor of his unrelenting persecutors—forsaken by all—every one fleeing to his own home, and one even repeatedly denying his Lord and Master, tho' forewarned of it but a few hours before!

Realize their forlorn state when surrounding the risen Saviour, hearkening to his invaluable instructions: he is suddenly parted from them and carried up into Heaven, and vanishes from their sight. It is true they are commissioned to go forth and preach the Gospel to every creature; a Gospel in all its parts and each essential feature destructive of every religion on the face of the earth. This is to be preached to a world wholly absorbed in the works of the flesh; wholly inimical to the precepts of the meek & lowly Jesus: a world in absolute possession of all temporal power and authority. All this is to be done by twelve poor, helpless, indigent, and illiterate fishermen, without power, civil or ecclesiastical, friends, influence, riches, or rank to aid them in calling the public attention to their divine Master; who, though declared to be God as well as man, was crucified as a malefactor, being condemned by the known judicatories of their country. But will it be said that they had the personal assurance of their Almighty Saviour, for their encouragement and support against all the powers of earth and hell? Yes, my friends, they had; and a blessed support it was, and under it they withstood and overcame the world. And have you not equal, if not superior cause of trust and hope? Have you not all the promises made to them, with the advantage of their experience and success in the fulfilment of all that he said and did beyond their most exaggerated expectations? Has your Saviour lost his power and authority, or has he not given as much confidence and reliance on his continual presence and Almighty arm to you, as he ever did to his disciples of old? Is he not the same yesterday, to-day, and forever?

As for my own part, I have been looking for greater opposition and causes of mortification than any that have yet appeared. I know the seductive power of the evil one, and the artful cunning of his devices. An opposition indeed has come from quarters whence we ought not to have expected it; indeed, it has been as yet too feeble to excite the fear or cool the zeal of God's people. But, brethren, we are all too well acquainted with the cunning and subtlety of the great enemy of the Gospel, to suppose that he will thus early give up his designs. No: but as you have put on the armor of God, you must not put it off till you have obtained a complete, a decided victory. You must be guarded at all points. We be to them who shall be the cause of your trouble. Satan's principal endeavors will be to sow divisions among

you: he will attack your union, by which you destroy his strong hold, in breaking down the walls of partition that have so long separated and wounded the Church of Christ. He will fear your apparent cordial love and esteem for each other. As long as real brotherly love shall continue and prevail among you, all the arts of the enemy of man's happiness may be defied. Guard well the weakest part of your citadel; forget not the solemn injunction of the Captain of your salvation; "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." Stand on your guard; let no argument persuade you; let no vain alarm of danger to your interests intimidate you. Greater is he who is for you than he who is against you. I do know, and have carefully attended to your probable progress. You have an arduous, but a glorious work and labor of love before you: this will necessarily engage all your powers and all your spare time; but look to the great recompense of reward. That you are striving for eternity, not only for yourselves, but for a world lying in sin, who may at the great day of account be found surrounding the throne of the Eternal with hallelujahs and thanksgivings, that you were the cause of their coming to the knowledge of the gospel. Forget not that your Lord and Master has all power given to him, both in Heaven and on earth; that under his guardian care, that under the banner of his cross, you are to go forth and complete the triumphs of redeeming love.

Once more suffer me to beseech you to promote love and harmony in your Society as your strong bond of union. God is love—Love is the fulfilment of the law.—Let it become a common proverb, "see how these members of the American Bible Society love one another, though consisting of every denomination of Christians among us." Let a motto be written in letters of gold on the most prominent part of your hall of deliberation—"By this shall all men know ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." If this, then, is the great characteristic mark of discipleship with Christ, who will refuse to wear the badge as the most desirable trait in his character? The second advent of the Saviour is comparatively near—the harbingers of his approach begin to appear. Hear the language of Jesus himself; "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his father, with his angels; and then shall he reward every man according to his works. Hereafter ye shall see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of Heaven with power and great glory." St. Paul commendeth the Thesalonians for their faith Godward, and waiting for his Son from Heaven. "For this we say unto you, by the word of the Lord.—If we believe that Jesus died and rose again even so (as certainly) then also who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him, for this we say unto you, by the word of the Lord, that the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." I rejoice with you, that to accomplish this glorious end, to hasten this blessed event, and to become fellow-workers with God, we are assisting in laying the foundation for spreading the gospel throughout the habitable globe, that the earth may be covered with the knowledge of God as the waters cover the seas; when we may all sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of our Lord.

And now, brethren, beloved in the Lord, I commit you to the grace of that God who hath preserved my life to my 78th year as a living monument of his sparing mercy and goodness, to witness your zeal, activity, and perseverance in his service. May the broad hand of the Almighty cover you; may his Holy Spirit guide, direct, and influence you in all your deliberations and undertakings, and make you burning and shining lights in his Israel. And when the great Shepherd of the sheepfold shall call in his ancient people, the Jews, from the four quarters of the world, may you be found among the number of those who shall be made kings and priests to God.

And now, my beloved friends and brethren, suffer me to leave you under the pleasing expectation that we shall meet again, to unite in that song of everlasting praise that shall proceed from the trump of the Archangel, when he shall sound the glorious anthem of hallelujah! hallelujah! hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. *Soli Deo Gloria et Honor.*

ELIAS BOUDINOT, President.  
To the Board of Managers of Amer. B. S.  
Burlington, 5th of May, 1817.

#### REVIVAL OF RELIGION, In Kingsborough, (Johnstowne, N. Y.)

[Extracted from a communication to the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer, by Rev. Mr. Gale.]

The Congregational Church in this place is one of the oldest of the same order in the northern part of this state. In 1803 and 1804 the Holy Spirit graciously visited us; and also in 1813, 1814, and 1815—this narrative will begin with the year 1813.

Having returned from a journey in September of that year, I found one young man, who had recently obtained a hope, and soon heard of another person, who was under serious impressions. This gave a little encouragement. Some Christians became animated. Our prayer-meeting, which had been continued weekly for four years at one place, was divided into six, held at the same hour in different places. This called into action about six times as many brethren of the church, and collected six times as many people. Though, at first, it was feared that they could not be maintained; yet, through the mercy of God, they are yet alive, and attended by the greater part of our professors, and many others, especially of the rising generation. I visit each of them in rotation; and in my absence, the oldest brother of the church, present, usually presides. The

blessing of God is invoked, a chapter of the Bible is read, several prayers are offered, Psalms or hymns are sung, exhortations are given, and, sometimes, religious intelligence is communicated, or devotional and practical pieces are read. These prayer meetings have been signally blessed as the means of keeping alive the serious thoughts of sinners. It is also worthy of special attention, and should call forth our fervent gratitude, that, while God has removed several praying people in particular districts, he has graciously raised up others, and sometimes their children, or other relatives, to supply their place. A conference for young people was established about the time that the prayer meeting was divided, which was attended by great numbers and with good success. Few persons seemed to be deeply impressed in 1813, and a still smaller number obtained hopes. The work was remarkably gradual, like the "little leaven hid in three measures of meal." Much was said about prayer, and God's people were looking to him, as the only helper, whose sovereign power governs all hearts. While souls seemed to linger in the way to death, the hearts of saints were supported by the precious promises of the blessed Saviour, "Whoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you;" and "Wherever two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

A young man called one day to invite me to visit his family to converse with his wife, who was awakened. When I went, the week after, I found them both deeply concerned. He had been convinced of his situation, by reflecting on the absurdity of being unconcerned himself, while inviting me to converse with his wife. This amazing stupidity, ingratitude and criminality, in disregarding the gospel all his days, rushed upon his mind, while at a prayer meeting, and he returned home wounded and dejected. It was a distressing night. He and his wife conversed, and wept, and prayed. They were altogether undone, dead in trespasses and sins, and found no relief till the Lord Jesus found them, and relieved them by his sovereign grace.

In March, 1814, while God's people were praying and hoping, and several sinners were awakened, and a few had obtained hopes, a mother in Israel was taken away suddenly. When she was dying, she said to her youngest daughter, (her only one who did not profess religion) "R— you have lain with great weight on my mind this winter—I have prayed for you twice to-day—but I shall pray for you no more." R— asked, "What shall I do then?" Her mother replied, "You must pray for yourself," and soon expired. The youth did not quickly forget these dying words. She has since been added to the church, which had been bereaved of a mother, and it is hoped that, as she bears her name, she will fill her place.

A youth, after laboring more than six months under conviction, and appearing as one bereft of all friends and about to sink to endless woe, and after having been frequently and pressingly invited to Christ, was brought very unexpectedly to feel disposed to accept of him, if such a sinful creature might be allowed the privilege, and felt all former obstacles removed. It was precious to her to be assured, that all was ready since she had become willing.

A young woman, living in a neighborhood, which had not as yet been visited by the Spirit, spent an afternoon with some that were serious; and, after returning home, observed to her mother, that she thought herself very stupid. But she was not stupid long. Returning from the house of God the next Sabbath, and entering the room where the family were sitting, she cried out, "O, what a dreadful day has this been!" She went on describing her situation till all the family wept. Continuing with great earnestness to seek salvation, she found in a few weeks that her heart was very wicked; and she was almost cut off from all hope, by reading these words: "Therefore hath he mercy on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth." Though she had always believed the sovereignty of God, being taught it from her childhood; yet she never felt it before. Her uneasiness, murmuring, and rebellion, were indelible; and she almost resolved that she would not try to do anything: because all her doings would not alter the purpose of God, and he would afterward do as he pleased as to having mercy on her. But it was in vain to contend with God. She could not prevail. If she refused, she alone must suffer. Thus a number of days passed away, till she learned that all the evil was in her heart. One day, when about concluding that she must perish, as it seemed impossible that her heart should ever be subdued, the same passage which had slain her, came to her mind in such a light as to give her some ground to hope her heart might be subdued and her soul saved—"Therefore hath he mercy, on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth." It appeared that God could have mercy upon her. The whole family now entertain hopes.

It is remarkable that for eight months after the revival commenced, very few young men were awakened. They generally continued stupid, and could go from the worship of God to indulge in their youthful sports. In June, a young man united with the church alone; and it was then remarked, that he was the only unmarried young man in the church, and the only one in the society, that was known to entertain a hope. Praying people turned their attention to young men, and for several weeks, at every prayer meeting, they were particularly mentioned. The hearer of prayer hearkened and heard it; and a number of young men were soon enquiring what they should do to be saved.

In August, September, and October, 1814, the revival was at its height; and afterward it imperceptibly and gradually declined during that, and the year 1815.

While public attention was most awake, meetings were most numerous, so that scarcely a day in the week passed without a meeting in some part or other of the society. This is a matter of course in a revival. But perceived with a degree of alarm that many seemed to be satisfied with meetings. Private exercises should always keep pace with public; and if a person will attend 4 meetings in a week, he should spend double his usual time in earnest, secret prayer. For, however important public exercises may be, it is an interesting truth that they will soon become unprofitable, and be forsaken, if not supported by incessant intercourse between God and the soul in secret. A declension often begins long before it is generally perceived; and it begins in the closet. The public mind seems comparable to a wheel, which will roll some time after the moving power ceases to act upon it; and it begins to roll more slowly immediately after that power is removed. Besides 61, added to the church since the revival, between 20 and 30 indulge a hope, who do not unite with the people of God publicly.

Among the hopeful converts, who have professed religion, the following things have been evidently the fruits of this revival; viz. a decided attachment to the pure doctrines of the gospel, as summarily expressed in the Assembly's Catechism; a general sobriety and decorum in their ordinary deportment; a steady attendance on the duties of religion; a spirit of grace & supplication; a desire to promote the welfare of immortal souls, and a readiness to contribute for the spread of the gospel in the world. I can state with great pleasure, that, for the years 1815 and 1816, the people of my congregation have contributed nearly 300 dollars for Bible, Missionary, and other benevolent societies.

One thing I cannot forbear mentioning; of thirty-seven young persons, who have professed religion, 25 or 26 are those whom I have catechised within the 13 years of my ministry. Thus it is evident, that a sovereign God honors the means of religious instruction. May he yet raise up hundreds and thousands from among this people to serve him and maintain his cause, when their instructors sleep in dust.  
June 6, 1817. ELISHA GALE.

#### REVIVAL IN NEWARK, &c. From the Amherst Cabinet.

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. M. Dwell of Elizabethtown, N. J. to Rev. John H. Church, of Pelham, N. H. dated June 2.

"It has pleased the Lord in a wonderful manner to revive his work in this and neighboring congregations. The number of conversions thus specially visited is six, viz. two in Newark, and the congregations of Elizabethtown, Orange, Connecticut Farms, and Bloomfield. In the first church of Newark, a few Sabbaths since, 97 were added; in the second church, Newark on the last Sabbath, 70 were added. The revival with us commenced in the beginning of February. It was signally an answer to prayer. It has extended into every quarter of my congregation. I see as yet no decline. The solemnity and engagedness appear to be unabated. All ages have been its subjects; but especially the youth, and many quite young, between 10 and 14. Some very abandoned characters have been constrained to bow, and are now the hopeful subjects of grace. The people of color have largely partaken of the precious influence. It has progressed with very great silence, and has been marked with very few instances of what even a cold hearted observer could brand with enthusiasm. The number of those who have been professedly awakened, I suppose, exceeds 500 in my congregation. But I would not be understood to mean that all these have been under genuine conviction of sin. The signs of the times are truly animating."

#### Bible Classes.

A number of Bible Classes have been formed in the Connecticut Reserve, for the purpose of committing portions of the Scriptures to memory; and the proficiency which some have made in this delightful employment has been truly astonishing. In the towns of B— and W—, three young ladies have committed to memory, and correctly recited, the whole of the book of Proverbs, the 119th Psalm, and the 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters of Matthew. One of the above mentioned young ladies committed all these passages to memory in the short space of twelve weeks. A Bible was presented to each of these young ladies on the day they recited the Book and Chapters above mentioned. These Bibles were given as an encouragement and reward for their diligence. A number of young people in the different towns are now learning the same important portions of the Bible, and are expecting the same blessed gift.—*Chillicothe Recorder.*

#### Association of Sabbath School Teachers.

On the 31st May, most of the teachers of the Sabbath Schools in Chillicothe, met agreeably to previous notice, and formed themselves into a Society, to be distinguished by the name of The Chillicothe Association of Sabbath School Teachers. The draft of a constitution was considered, and adopted; and officers for the ensuing year were elected. The object for which this Association was formed is to establish and conduct Sabbath Schools in that place, by combined, harmonious, and systematic exertion, on principles calculated to lead the scholars to the knowledge of God and the way of salvation, as revealed in the Scriptures.

#### Rural Liberty.

A few weeks since, a number of ladies in Ellington, Con. assembled at the house of the Rev. Diodea Brookway, and as a token of respect to their Pastor and his family, presented Mrs. Brookway with 120 runs of yarn, several yards of cloth, and sundry other articles useful in a family.

On the 13th ult. the young ladies in South-Canaan convened at the house of the Rev. Charles Prentice, and presented his lady with between 70 and 80 runs of yarn, and several other articles for the use of his family. After an entertainment provided by themselves, the pleasant scene was closed with religious exercises: A sermon was delivered on the occasion, from Phil. iv. 3. *Three women which labored with me in the gospel.*—*Courant.*

ANECDOTE.—While Lancelot Andrews was Bishop of Winchester, he was standing one day with Dr. Neale, Bishop of Durham, behind the chair of King James I. and his Majesty asked the Bishops, "My Lords, can't I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in Parliament?" The Bishop of Durham readily answered, "God forbid, Sir, but you should: you are the breath of our nostrils;" whereupon the king turned to the Bishop of Winchester—"Well, my Lord, what say you?" Sir, (replied Andrews,) I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." "No put off, Sir, (King) answer me presently." "I think it lawful for you to take the money, for he offers it."

THE PRESIDENT  
The President of the United States, Mr. James Monroe, is expected to arrive in this city on Monday next.

#### THE RECORD

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1817.

We are not among those who distinguish the presence of benevolence with grim visage and menacing the faint-hearted, and weaken the persevering. Those who have the help of the Lord against them, their honor, their religion, their all their energies are pledged to resist "victory or death" crown them are happy to know that this cause is increasing in numbers and in power it rises in that majesty of strength speedily make the majesty of the whole community.

If there be any thing that causes the indecision of those friends who are perpetually gratifying our ears with remarks as these: "the evil is deeply rooted to be eradicated, in order can't be united;" "our cause to begin the work of reform;" "the cause, but—but—we can't do it." We are astonished when we hear from those who would still remain servility and cowardice. We have them remember, that the cause and that sooner or later it will notwithstanding the discouragements, with, from their equivocal approach the grave, under a cloud, neglected their duty; and should be pointed to mourn over the prodigious children, and children's children, their negligence, we should pointed not be left in doubt of thus to humble them.

Among the prevailing vices of the country, drunkenness holds a high rank; but to look from our windows, streets, and abundant proof that "strong drink" is the devil, in a multitude pay their devotion, tending about the grog-shops, "hell," in the morning; swilling draught as opportunity offers them, at night reeling home to their families.

"They are red hot with So full of valor, that they smile For breathing in their faces; least For kissing of their feet." With perfect accuracy has a man defined a drunkard "a self-made devil. He is a plague to himself, a nuisance to society, a torment to his most audacious rebel against himself. "Drunk! and speak, drunk! swaggar! swear! and discuss one's own shadow! O that wine, if thou hast no name to call these devils!"

We cannot believe that the public will much longer resist the learning and eloquence; sensibility be excited, that will lead to powerful effort. When this effort the arm that is "slaying its ten thousand," and our country be laid low, and our country be the opprobrious appellation, of what danger—"a nation of drunkards!"

The "appalling conclusions" enquiries of the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, led him, in a discourse on this subject, (and from which we have extracts, in the last page of the most serious consideration, thing else than conjectures, suaded that any man, who means, and will sit down to the mit in result, that the least calculations are by no means extraneous truth would have warranted his misses, leading to conclusions yet.

We fervently wish the whole of discourse might be in the hands of that instead of lying on shelves, in company with "eight of an eloquent discourse by testimony of the zeal and liberality before which they were delivered the spirit breathed by their language and hamlet, from Maine to

Practical, Familiar and Domestic signed for parochial and domestic By the Rev. Edward Cooper, and late Fellow of All-Saints College. We are happy to learn that of these excellent Sermons, are published, and subscription papers and respectable recommendations issued by E. Merriam, Brookfield, Williams, Boston.

No work of this kind, has perhaps more rapid, and more deservedly these Sermons have done in England was published but a short volume published, at a subscription volume published through six: already gone in 1815. The volume was published in 1815. The volume critical justice is universal, whose eleven pages upon a review alone, and after the most money to the superior excellence makes the following remark every one, that Mr. Cooper, will allow us to suggest to perhaps more effectively promote the Redeemer's Kingdom, than to disseminate through the such as these, "the undigested truths of religion."

Besides this high approbation have received verbal, and written from several Clergymen, fully concurring in the opinion of the Massachussetts, in the opinion of the Observer, in the opinion of the

# PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Following account of the entrance of the President to this State and Metropolis, is copied from the *Register*, with a few abbreviations, and some additions.

The President did not arrive in Providence on Monday evening, and was on Tuesday morning on his way to the city. Among those who were present to meet him were the Governor, the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and a large number of citizens. The President was accompanied by his family, and by a large number of his staff. He was met by the Governor, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police, and they all went to the city. The President was met by the Governor, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police, and they all went to the city. The President was met by the Governor, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police, and they all went to the city.

receive you within the precincts of Boston; and they pray you to be assured, of their earnest solicitude to contribute by all the means at their command, to your comfort and enjoyment during your residence in this town.

They also, confiding in the rectitude of your intentions, and trusting that the powers vested in you by the Constitution, will be exercised with a sincere regard to the welfare of the people, whose precious interests are committed to your charge, avail themselves of this occasion, to express their ardent hope, that the favorable circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration, may with the blessing of Heaven, under your guidance, concur to promote the advancement of our beloved country, to the highest possible condition of prosperity.

With these sentiments, they unite their best wishes for your health and happiness; and that the course and close of your administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affections of your constituents, and the respect of posterity.

By order of the Committee,  
**CHARLES BULFINCH, Chairman.**

To which the President was pleased to make the following reply:—

Fellow Citizens.—The kind reception which you have given me, on the part of the Citizens of Boston, and which their conduct has so fully confirmed, has made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, which you will have the goodness to communicate to me.

As no person is more willing than I am, in the discharge of my duty, according to the fair exercise of my judgment, to take example from the conduct of the distinguished men who have preceded me in this high trust, it is particularly gratifying to me, to have recalled, by this incident, to the memory of many who are now present, a like visit from the illustrious commander of our revolutionary army; who, by many other important services, had so just a claim to the revered title of father of his country. It was natural, that the presence of a citizen, so respected and beloved, who had so eminently contributed to the establishment of this government, and to whom its administration in the commencement, had been committed, should inspire an enlightened, a virtuous and free people, with unlimited confidence in its success; and it is a cause of general felicitation and joy to us all, to find that thirty years successful experiment, have justified that confidence and realized our most sanguine hopes in its favor. Yes, fellow citizens, we instituted a government for the benefit of all; a government which should secure to us the full enjoyment of all our rights, religious and civil; and it has been so administered—Let us, then, unite in grateful acknowledgments to the Supreme Author of all good, for extending to us so great a blessing. Let us unite in fervent prayers, that He will be graciously pleased to continue that blessing to us, and our latest posterity.

I accepted the trust, to which I have been called by my fellow citizens, with diffidence, because I well knew the frailty of human nature, and had often experienced my own deficiencies. I undertook this tour, with a view, & in the hope of acquiring knowledge, which might enable me to discharge my various and important duties, with greater advantage to my country, to which my whole mind, and unwearied efforts shall always be directed. In pursuing objects so dear to us all, I rely with confidence on the firm and generous support of my fellow citizens, throughout our happy union.

**JAMES MONROE.**

The day was uncommonly fine and moderate. In the whole distance over which the procession moved (exceeding two miles and a half) the sidewalks, avenues, windows, roofs, and even "chimney tops" were thronged with a smiling population—which could not have amounted to less than 40 or 50,000—of which our fair countrywomen formed a most interesting and animating part. Notwithstanding the condensed numbers in the streets, the procession met with no obstruction—not the least disorder occurred, and the cheerings—which were loud and unanimous—were given at peculiar stations, the boundary, Liberty place, the Mall, State-street, and when the President dismounted at the Coffee-house.

One scene of the celebration was peculiarly interesting. On entering the beautiful lawn of the Common, besides the surrounding beauties of nature and art, an organized avenue of nearly four thousand children presented itself in full view to the spectator. The President stopped for a moment—almost unconsciously—to witness the scene; and when he passed, received the graceful homage of this sample of the rising generation, with parental complacency. The youths were of both sexes, about two-thirds boys; who were principally dressed in blue coats, with white under-clothes, and the girls in white. Many of them bore on their bosoms an emblem of the union of parties which existed in this demonstration of respect to the Head of a great Nation—the Representative of seven millions of people—and entwined in a bouquet "the Roses red and white together."

The pupils were in the charge of their instructors, and their interesting appearance, decent attire, correct discipline, and graceful manners, created emotions in the heart which thousands felt, but which few can describe.

State-street also presented a gay and enlivening scene. Streamers were suspended from side to side, and the windows of all the stores of the spacious public buildings and houses, were filled with Ladies—whose smiling countenances added brilliancy to the elegance of their attire. Bands of music were stationed at numerous points on the route, and enlivened the movements with national and patriotic airs.

It is the highest praise we can bestow, to say, that these demonstrations of respectful attention to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, were in no instance subordinate to those which were paid to the "Father of his Country," on a similar visit, in 1789.

After a short interval, the President was waited upon by His Excellency the Governor, and the other Functionaries of Massachusetts, the late President Adams, and by numerous officers, citizens and strangers of distinction, who were all presented to him.

At five o'clock the President dined in the Exchange. Gen. Swift presided at the table, assisted by Com. Perry and Mr. Mason, of his suite.—The President was on Gen. Swift's right, and Gov. Brooks on his left. Of the guests also, were President Adams, Lt. Governor Phillips, and a number of other public characters.

Thursday, at eight he embarked from Long-wharf in one of the barges of the Independence, 74, and with Gen. Swift, Chief Engineer, Gen. Miller, Commodore Bainbridge, Perry, and Hull, the Committee of Arrangements, Gen. Humphreys, and numerous civil, judicial, revenue, naval and military officers, surveyed the outer harbor and its numerous sites, and then inspected the works at Fort Independence and Warren. He returned at two o'clock. As he passed going and returning, the Independence manned yards, and fired salutes—which were repeated by the forts, and by the revenue cutters.

Immediately after landing, the President and suite took carriage to Medford, to return the visit of His Excellency the Governor, partook of an elegant collation, and fruits, visited the delightful neighborhood, and returned to town, and dined with his family at the Exchange Coffee-house.

Friday, July 4. The President proceeded through Brighton and Watertown to Waltham, viewed the superb Factories there; visited the Public Arsenal at Watertown, returned about noon. On his return the Cincinnati of Massachusetts were presented to him; when Col. Tudor, Vice-President of the Society (the President, Governor

Brooks, being on other public duty) presented to him the following ADDRESS:—

To JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States.

SIR.—Whilst meeting you as one of our most distinguished Brothers, permit us especially to thank you for furnishing an opportunity of saluting another Chief Magistrate of the United States taken from our ranks; and to offer you all the assurances of respect and affection which it becomes a Society like ours to present, and which we pray you to accept as flowing from hearts first united by the powerful sympathies of common toils and dangers.

Although time is fast reducing our original associates, we trust that whilst one remains, he will never desert the standard of Freedom and his Country, or our sons forget the sacred duties their Sires had sworn to discharge. We fought to obtain security, self-government and political happiness, and the man who can approve both the principles and the means, can never be indifferent to the social designs which such a warfare contemplated, for among those purposes were included the restoration of good humor, good manners, good neighborhood, political integrity, with a spirit of mild and manly patriotism.

We congratulate you as the highest Representative of our beloved country, that party animosity has, on all sides, so far subsided before the Day Star of sound national policy: And we look with confidence to a wise and liberal administration of the Presidency to produce its termination.

And now, Sir, in bidding you a long farewell, for from our lessening numbers such another occasion can scarcely again occur, we join our best wishes, that when you shall seek a retreat from the honorable fatigues of public energies, in which so large a portion of your life has been employed, that your retirement may be accompanied by the applause of the wise, and the concurrent blessings of a prosperous and united Republican Empire.

To this address the President made a very affectionate and fraternal verbal reply:—in which he recognized the services and sacrifices of the Defenders of the Independence of their country, and intimated that at a future time he would give them an answer in writing.

Gen. Dearborn, and a committee, presented an address of the Minority of the Legislature to the President; to which also the President replied.

In the afternoon the President visited the elegant and complete Military Armouries in Faneuil Hall; and testified much satisfaction at their condition and completeness.

He afterwards dined with his brethren the Cincinnati, in Concert Hall.

On Saturday, the President breakfasted with Com. Hull, at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown; examined the several works in that establishment; visited the Independence 74; returned to Charlestown; received the felicitations of the citizens of the town, and reviewed a battalion of Militia on Bunker's Hill. He then dined with Gov. Brooks, at Medford; returned to town at 6; attended the Sacred Oratorio, in Chauncy Place Church, and spent the evening at the Hon. H. G. Otis's.

On Sunday, the President attended Divine Service in the morning at Christ Church by the Rev. Mr. Eaton. He afterwards viewed Col. Sargent's celebrated Painting, representing the entry of the Messiah into the city of Jerusalem. In the afternoon, he attended public worship at the Rev. Mr. Channing's meeting house in Federal-street.

Yesterday, the President breakfasted with Lt. Gov. Phillips; visited the University in Cambridge; returned to town, and reviewed the Boston Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Welles, assembled on the common; and afterwards dined with the Hon. John Adams, at Quincy.

This day, we understand, he will visit Salem, by the way of Marblehead, where great preparations have been made for his reception.

**Anniversary of Independence.**

The 41st anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town, on Friday last, with unusual festivity, the demonstration being heightened by the participation of the President of the U. S. in them. At sunrise, noon and sunset, national salutes were fired from the forts, navy-yard and Independence 74. The procession of the Executive of the State, was splendid and full; and was joined by the President and his suite; and the Cincinnati, in the Old-South meeting-house: where, after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Parkman, an Oration was pronounced by Edward T. Channing, Esq. The procession, joined by the President, &c. was then escorted by the Cadets, under Lt. Col. Rogers, to the State-house, where a Colation was provided, and at which about 600 partook. The decorations of the area of the house was formed in festoons, stars and pyramids, by the display of numerous muskets, swords, pikes, &c. entwined with laurel and olive. The Independence 74, was tastefully and elegantly dressed in colors during the day.

It is stated, that of the fifty-five Patriots, who signed the Declaration of Independence, only four are now alive, to wit: John Adams, William Ellery, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Willing.

**Sad Casualty.**

On Monday, last week, at Patucket, R.I. while Mr. Smith Slocumb was assisting in saluting the President as he passed that village, the cannon not having been properly sponged, the charge exploded while he was in the act of ramming it down, and his hands and arms were so much injured, that it became necessary to amputate them both above the elbow. He is otherwise burnt, but is likely to recover. He is an industrious, laboring man with a young family.

A man by the name of Macdonough, residing in the north part of the town, was taken into custody on Friday last, and committed for trial, on the alleged murder of his wife.

On Tuesday, the boiler of the Steam-Boat, proceeding from Norwich to New-London burst, and one passenger was badly scalded.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have elected the Hon. Clement Storrs to the Senate of the U. S. in the place of the Hon. J. Mason, resigned.

On Thursday, the new Baptist Meeting-House in New-Bedford, was opened for public worship. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gano, of Providence. We understand the Rev. Silas Hall is engaged for a limited time as minister of the society.

Died, in Washington, June 18, the Most Rev. Leonard Neale, archbishop of Baltimore, and successor in the Arch-Episcopal See to the late Most Rev. Dr. John Carroll, aged 71, after a short and painful illness of only 36 hours. The following was the order of the procession at the interment of this eminent Prelate:—Acclathists, cross bearers, acclathists, students of the college, scholastics, clergy, The Body, acclathists, cross bearers, acclathists, sub-deacons, celebrant, deacons, children of the academy, citizens.

**MARRIAGES.**

In Chester, Dr. Frederick A. Mitchell, to Miss Mary Aiken, of Bedford.

In Newburyport, Mr. Rufus Danforth, of Plymouth, (N. H.) to Miss Sarah Herbert.

In Salem, Mr. John Masury, to Miss Priscilla Carroll.

In Charlestown, Mr. Stephen Wiley, to Miss Rebecca Wheat.

In Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Mr. George Harris, to Miss Rebecca Barrett.—Mr. William Marshall, to Miss Susan Spurr.—Mr. Lorenzo Burge, to Miss Susan Abrams.—Mr. John Tates, to Miss Eliza Tufts, of Billerica.—By Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Ira Brown, to Miss Mary J. Willis.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

Tunis, Jan. 20.—Capt. Forest, of the English frigate *Astrea*, has notified to our Bashaw, in the name of the Prince Regent, that henceforth, he may go to war with whosoever he shall think proper, provided he comply with the article relative to the abolition of slavery.

The Portuguese Government, wishing to substitute, to the truce subsisting between them and this Regency, a solid and permanent peace, sent hither the Portuguese frigate *Amazona*, with despatches for the British Consul who was to conduct the negotiation. On the 12th of last month, the frigate came in, and the next day, the Consul proceeded to the palace with her Commander, and the negotiation actually commenced; but, the Consul having refused to submit to the etiquette of kissing the hand of the Bashaw's eldest son, who, on account of his father's bad state of health, is, in reality, the head of the Government, the Bashaw, out of spite, refused to conclude the peace, although the Portuguese had offered 4000 dollars a year to obtain it; and, accordingly, the frigate sailed on her return to Lisbon on the 31st of the same month.

Brussels, May 3.—The letters from Lisle state, that the French Minister of the Police has been for some time informed that the chief adherents of Bonaparte's party had maintained a constant correspondence, by means of persons who came with a particular mission from North America or elsewhere, and returned thither.

In order to come at the particulars, the Police sent some of its agents with instructions to different seaports, and these measures have the effect that was expected from them. It is affirmed that the French Government has obtained possession of very important papers. If the current reports may be believed, this correspondence discusses the means of favoring an escape of Bonaparte from St. Helena, however, difficult or improbable it may be. It is believed certain that many persons are named in this business, and that those who are not arrested are placed under strict surveillance.

Paris, May 8.—Letters from Rome announce that they fear the Pope is affected with the dropsy in the chest. His Holiness's health is very alarming, and intrigues are already begun among the Cardinals.

Important Report.—Capt. Campbell, arrived at Charleston June 26, in 30 hours from Savannah, informs that a report prevailed there when he sailed, that the Patriot forces took possession of Amelia Island on the Sunday previous.

London papers to May 14 are received in Boston. The British government continued to make great retrenchments in their army and navy. Since 1814, 221,794 have been reduced from the army.

The Emperor of Russia has renewed his orders for the supply of clothing for his army from the British manufactures.

**DEATHS.**

At Goree, Africa, Mr. Edward Procter, only son of the late Mr. Edward P. of Boston, aged 31.

At sea, Capt. William V. Foster, of Gloucester, 28, master of sch. John Willis, of Boston.

At sea, June 14, on board sch. Margaret, of Castine, on her passage from Havana to Boston, Mr. John M. Lee, of Belfast, (Me.)

In Winchester, Kentucky, Mr. John Hawkins; supposed to have been murdered by his wife (or concubine) by strangulation.

In Cambridge, (Maryl.) Robert-Goldsborough, Esq. killed by being struck with a piece of timber, flying in a short and local but violent whirlwind, at that place, the 21st ult.

At Lunenburg, (N. S.) drowned by the upsetting of a boat.—Robert Norman, Esq. and Mr. George F. Cooke.—In Norwich, Conn. drowned, Stephen, son of Elisha Tracy, Esq. aged 4 years.

At White Creek, (N. Y.) Mr. Zebulon Allen, aged One Hundred and Four years.

In New-York, Mrs. Mary Allen, widow of James A. late of Boston.

In Savannah, Capt. Charles Oliver, formerly of the District of Maine.

In Simsbury, (Conn.) Noah A. Phelps, Esq. 55.

In Charlestown, (N. H.) Dea. Hugh Riddle, 77.

In Kingston, (N. H.) Moses Shaw, Esq. aged 69: Capt. Joseph Brown, aged 76.

In Langdon, Col. Benjamin Stearns.

In Townsend, Mr. Putnam Hayward, aged 38.

In Worcester, Capt. Samuel Brooks, aged 87; Miss Mary daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Goddard, aged 45.

In Ward, Mr. Thomas Hart, aged 51; and his daughter Lydia, aged 13 years.

In West-Boylston, Mr. Eleazer Johnson, aged 30, and his daughter Sally, aged 3 years.

In Grafton, Mr. Solomon Brigham, aged 44.

In Hardwick, Mrs. Theologia, wife of Mr. Creighton Ruggles, aged 22.

In Lenox, Mrs. Abigail, aged 78, relict of Edw. Walker, Esq. formerly of Boston, and daughter of John Lovell, Esq.

In Stratham, Col. Joshua Brackett.

In Haverhill, Mrs. Margaret Tapley, aged 74.

In Ipswich, Mrs. Sarah Ross, aged 64.

In Danvers, Mrs. Eleanor Buxton, aged 71, wife of Mr. Henry B. of the Society of Friends, with whom she had lived upwards of fifty years.

In Newburyport, Mr. Thomas H. Balch, watchmaker, aged 41, of an apoplectic fit: Mrs. Amelia, wife of Mr. Stephen Cross, aged 52: Mr. Oliver Quetrum, aged 70.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Jerusha Robinson, widow of the late Col. Lem'l R. aged 83.—Mrs. Katy Vose, wife of Mr. William Vose, aged 46.—Mrs. Sarah Payson, wife of Mr. George P. aged 56.

In Roxbury, William Shaw Tuckerman, eldest child of Mr. Wm. T. aged 8 years.

In Charlestown, Juliana, only dau. of Eben. Baker, aged 3 years.—Angella, daughter of Mr. John Little, aged 10 years.

At Fort Independence, Henry Langdon, third son of Lieut. Col. Abraham Eustis, aged 4 years.

In Boston, Mrs. Ruth Tuttle, wife of Mr. Samuel Tuttle, aged 46.—Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Wear 64.—Mrs. Elisha Baker, aged 23.

On Sunday, Mrs. Mary, aged 48, wife of Mr. Charles Willis. During a lingering illness, she was supported by a "solid hope" of an interest in her Redeemer, which made her anxious to depart, and assured her friends that their loss was her unspeakable gain. Funeral This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his house in Sun-Court street, near the North-Square. Friends & relations are requested to attend, without a more formal notice.

**NOTICE.**

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Directors of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will be held at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday the 9th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day previous, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of Society.

July 1. ASA EATON, Clerk.

**CARRIAGES.**

FOR sale, at the Coachmaker's Shop, Pleasant-street, viz:—3 light Coaches, with harness complete.—1 light Sulkey with harness.—2 new Chaise, with do.—5 second hand do, with do. Also Coach, Chaise & Wagon harnesses.—Collars.—Nets.—Wash Leathers.—Sponges.—Screw Wrenches.—Nail's foot Oil—and all other articles pertaining to Carriages.—Coach and Chaise work done in all its branches. Likewise, a LIGHT WAGON with two seats to Let.

July 6. SAM'L JEPSON, Jr.

**QUITE ELEGANT.**

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-square has this day received from New-York, an assortment of French RIBBONS, which for richness and elegance has never been equalled in Boston. Prices moderate. July 7.

**ROBERT L. BIRD,**  
No. 84, Newbury-street, (near Boylston Mark et.) has for sale,  
Plain yellow, green, crimson, scarlet and black worsted Fringes, with Cord and tassels to match. Also, chintz, silk and worsted Ball Fringe, Laces, &c. July 1.

**Religious Books.**

FOR sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 8, State-street,  
*Scripture Doctrine of Atonement*, by J. Taylor; and candid remarks on the same by G. Hampton, price \$1, 25 in sheep, \$1, in boards.  
*Complete Duty of Man*, &c. with forms of Prayer for various circumstances in life, by H. Venn, A. M. Rector of Yelling, &c. price \$2, 25.  
*Spiritual Treasury for the Children of God*; meditations on select texts of Scripture for each evening in the year, humbly intended to establish the faith, promote the comfort, and influence the practice of the followers of the Lamb, by W. Mason, Esq. 4th American ed. 2 vol. price \$4.  
*Memoirs of the life and ministry of the late Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, of Liverpool*, price \$1.  
*Force of Truth*, an authentic narrative, by Thos. Scott, 62 cts., a liberal allowance for distribution.  
*Solitude sweetened*, by James Meikle, price \$1.  
*Addresses to the Deity*, by J. Fordyce, price 62 cts.  
Also, a variety of other valuable books, and they are constantly adding to their assortment. July 1.

**Eight bales more French Paper Hangings, New Patterns.**

J. BUMSTEAD, No. 68, Cornhill, has just received 8 bales containing the newest and most fashionable French Papers and Borders, different from any heretofore offered for sale in this town. These together with the former very extensive variety of both French and American Papers, are considered worthy the attention of purchasers.

**—FIRE BOARD PAPERS—**  
From 50 cents to \$3. June 24.

**Cheap White Lace Veils.**

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-square, has just received—White LACE VEILS, which are for sale very cheap. Also, Artificial Flowers new patterns, and one elegant Long Shawl. June 24.

**Curriers' Knives and Stones,**

JUST received, of a superior quality, for sale by GEO. ODIN & CO. No. 5, Dock-square. Also, a complete assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware Goods on the most favorable terms. June 17.

**Elegant Paper Hangings.**

JUST opened at GRANT'S Paper Hanging Store, No. 6, Union-street,  
A variety of rich Papers and Borders, together with low priced and middling quality papers, of new figures, received by last arrivals from France.  
Also, small Landscapes of New-York manufacture, naking together with their own manufacture, an extensive variety of every style.  
TO LET—A large genteel HOUSE in Court-street, now occupied by Mr. Goldwhit, possession given the 1st July—none need apply but such as can make rent secure. June 17.

**REMOVAL.**

JEREMIAH FITCH & Co. have removed their business from No. 27, Cornhill, to No. 5, Cheap-side, opposite WILLIAMS & Wood's corner store, where they offer for sale, a large assortment of English, French and India GOODS, by wholesale and retail, for cash or credit. April 29, 1817. 6m

**To Boot Makers.**

JUST received 600 pair French Lining Boot Webb, of a superior quality, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or credit. WM. CHADWICK, Agent, No. 12, Exchange-Buildings. May 20.

**SUMMER QUARTER.**

M. & MRS. BROWN would give notice that their Summer Quarter will commence on Monday June 9. Terms as usual. Charlestown, June 1, 1817.

**T. W. PARSONS—Dentist.**

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Boston its vicinity, that he practises in the line of his profession, at No. 38, Newbury-street. In consequence of his improved method of forming Artificial Teeth from accurate moulds taken from the human mouth, he is enabled firmly to affix them where there are no stumps remaining, and in many cases in which it has been deemed utterly impracticable to secure them. The great comfort and convenience of distinct articulation is preserved, and the appearance of the Teeth so natural as to deceive the most critical observer. Having been regularly educated to the profession, and after several years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is enabled to give perfect satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands. 3m May 6.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons, having any accounts against the Boot Factory at No. 3 and 12, Exchange-Buildings—are desired to exhibit them for settlement, and all those whose accounts are over 90 days standing, are requested to call and settle the same with the Subscriber, without further notice. WM. CHADWICK, Agent.

**Patent Medicine Ware-House,**  
Opposite Kidder's Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 1, Market-Square, Boston.

**WILLIAM KIDDER, Agent,** keeps constantly on hand for sale, the following Patent Medicines, &c. viz.  
Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops, for humours in the blood, sores, ulcers, &c.  
Do. Asthmatic Pills, for Consumptions, Asthmas, Colds, &c.  
Do. Anti-Bilious Pills.  
Dr. Jebb's Liniment for Rheumatism.  
Albion Corn Plaster.  
Dumfries' Ointment for the Itch.  
do. Lotion, do. without smell or stain.  
Hunter's Pills.  
Anderson's Bile.  
Bateman's Drops.  
Cephalic Snuff.  
Corn Plaster, Kennedy's.  
Conway's Dentifrice.  
James' Fever Powders.  
Cough Drops, Church's & Roberts.  
Ess. Mustard.  
Ess. Peppermint.  
Godbold's Vegetable Balsam.  
Godfrey's Cordial.  
Jesuit's Drops.  
Lee's New-London Pills.  
Lee's Windham Pills.  
Norris's Drops.  
Salts Lemon.  
Hooper's Female Pills.  
Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent.  
Steers' Opodeldoo Smelling Bottles.  
Stoughton's Elixir.  
Tooth Powder.  
Turlington's Balsam.  
Chamberlain's Bilious Cordial.  
Dr. Frink's Restorative Elixir.

Also, A complete assortment of genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS and DYE-STUFFS.  
Medicine-Chests furnished for Ships or Families at the shortest notice.

